

Commerce Marinkovitch is at Monastir to supervise the rearmament. The situation on the French front is described as being calm.

Serbs Still Full of Fight.

"There appears to be confirmation of the report that the Serbian army of Gen. Bokovitch is now opposing only a thin screen to the Austro-German advance," says a Saloniki dispatch dated Monday, in the Temps today. "The main force has been concentrated on the Kosovo plain. Gen. Bokovitch will hurl 50,000 men against the 120,000 Bulgarians guarding the defiles of Katchanik and Korthoum."

"The Serbians may even attempt the supreme effort of dashing into the Balkans and then on to Vele, there to join hands with the French. But in order that the battle shall end in anything but a sublime suicide the operation must be carried out energetically and success must be achieved promptly."

"There is good reason to believe the Bulgarians will not occupy Monastir until the arrival of the first detachments of Austro-German troops."

ENEMY IS WEAKENING, JOHN REDMOND'S VIEWS

Appeals to Countrymen to Fill Up Gaps in the First Ranks.

LONDON, November 24.—"So far as the western front is concerned Germany is beaten," said John Redmond, leader of the Irish nationalist party, just returned from a visit to the army in France, addressing a recruiting meeting.

"Every day, every hour, she is getting weaker. For every shell she throws at us we throw five."

No Pessimists in Trenches.

"There are no pessimists among our men fighting there. From the commander-in-chief down through all the ranks of the army there is a feeling of absolute confidence as to the results of the war."

Mr. Redmond visited the Belgian lines and saw King Albert.

"I told him," said the Irish leader, "that Ireland was determined to stand by the indestructible Belgium at any cost. Come weal or woe, Ireland would have no peace that does not bring about the rehabilitation of Belgium."

Mr. Redmond concluded with a message from the Irish people to the front to their fellow-countrymen.

Appeal from Irish Troops.

"They ask me to say they feel that every man of them in this war is fighting not merely for liberty and right, but for the prosperity of their beloved Ireland as well. They ask Ireland to stand by them."

"I say to the Irish people that they will be disappointed in the history if they fail to send out reserves to replenish the gaps that may arise in the Irish ranks."

CRITICISES DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS CLOSURE PLAN

Senator Norris Voices Belief That Senate Is a Continuing Body.

Strong disapproval of the plan of the democrats to make closure for the Senate a caucus measure was voiced by Senator Norris of Nebraska today.

Senator Norris, one of the progressive republican senators, is in favor of a limited form of closure in the Senate himself, and he introduced an amendment to the rules at the last session of Congress providing for such closure.

"I expect a closure rule to be adopted by the Senate," he said today. "I cannot say how many republicans will vote for it. In view of the fact that it is to be a caucus measure by the democrats, I think that fifteen or more republicans would have supported my amendment to the rules last session. But the republicans in the Senate are dead against it. They believe that a filibuster against a measure that has been adopted by the democratic caucus is entirely justified."

Expects Caucus Plan to Hold.

"If the democrats would bring out a rule for closure which provided that this rule should not apply to any caucus measure, I believe that many of the republican senators would vote for it now. But the democrats are not going to bring out any such rule. They are apparently wedded to the caucus plan."

"It seems that the President is not satisfied with dictating to the Senate what legislation to pass. He is now proposing to frame the rules of the Senate. That is the way to interpret the plan of closure in caucus. There they will be whipped into line to support the rule which the President desires."

Senator Norris said he thought the democratic leaders favoring closure for the Senate would make a great mistake if they contended that the Senate is not a continuing body; that the rules have to be changed in order to expedite the passage of a closure rule. This is the plan which Senator Owen of Oklahoma and other democratic senators have adopted for the purpose of getting closure through the Senate without endless debate.

A Continuing Body, He Says.

"It would mean that the rules of the Senate would have to be adopted anew every two years," he said. "The strike of the rule would come up every two years. Personally I believe that the Senate is a continuing body."

Senator Norris said he thought that if closure was taken up in the Senate it could be disposed of within a short time, and that he did not believe the republicans would filibuster against it. There was a filibuster against closure, he continued, "then should be fought out to a finish. I do not think that the democrats, in the exigencies of the situation, should attempt to have the Senate declare a non-continuing body."

Winter Retarding Alaska Railroad.

SEWARD, Alaska, November 24.—Severe winter weather and the ice conditions in Cook inlet are causing the Alaska engineering commission to concern over the problem of landing supplies and material needed by the government's railroad builders at Anchorage. The thermometer registered 9 degrees below zero at Anchorage last night and the increasing ice men in the roadstead caused fears today that steamers en route from Seattle with railroad supplies would be unable to discharge at Anchorage.

Philadelphia Opera Season Opens.

PHILADELPHIA, November 24.—The Philadelphia season of the Metropolitan Opera Company opened last night with a presentation of "Il Trovatore." Giovanni Martinelli took the part of Manrico and Marie Rappold sang Leonora. Others in the cast included Marguerite Ober in the role of Azucena, Pasquale Amato, as the count, and Leon Rother, as Ferrando. Giorgio Polacco was stage manager. The season will continue for twenty weeks.

GREECE AS ALLIES' FRIEND

Entente Powers Gaining Confidence Their Wishes Will Be Complied With.

COLLECTIVE NOTE ASKS A DEFINITE STATEMENT

Mobilization to Be Continued, It Is Said, Solely as a Precautionary Measure.

PARIS, November 24, 5:20 a.m.—Premier Skouloudis of Greece is quoted by the Petit Parisien today as saying that if the allied forces in Macedonia retreat across the border Greece may disarm them, although the Greek government has not committed itself on this point.

LONDON, November 24.—In the entente capitals renewed confidence is professed that Greece is moving toward complete agreement with the wishes of the allies. Berlin has revived the report that Russia is contemplating a great campaign in the Balkans, for which a large army has been gathered at Odessa.

The Germans who have given publicity to this report do not seem at all sure Rumania will refuse permission to this army to cross her territory.

Joint Pressure at Athens.

The ministers of the entente allies at Athens called upon the Greek government in a body at noon Tuesday to discuss the question of what action Greece would take should allied troops now in Macedonia be compelled to retreat across the frontier. A dispatch from Athens asserts an official statement announcing the action of the diplomats described the step as friendly.

A Russian message from Athens says the entente ministers presented a collective note to Premier Skouloudis, "demanding that Greece define her attitude. The cabinet was immediately called together."

Special Privileges Threatened.

The intentions of the entente allies with respect to Greece, said an official at the foreign office today, have been entirely misinterpreted by the press and government of Greece.

It is stated that there never was an intention to deprive Greece of her special privileges, but that the entente allies had in view was the cancellation of special privileges enjoyed by Greek shipping, such as exemption from customs duties, French and other belligerent ports goods which were not allowed to be exported except under special license, but licenses for which heretofore had been granted Greek ships.

Bulgaria Not Worried.

ATHENS, November 23, via Berlin to London, November 24.—M. Pasaerow, the Bulgarian minister, in an interview today announced that he had good reason to believe that the Greeks under no circumstances would allow their troops to march against either the Bulgarians or the forces of the central powers.

The Greek commander at Saloniki yesterday demanded that troops of the entente allies be withdrawn from the camp. The commander of the troops at first refused to comply with the demand and then offered to change the location of the camp. The Greek camp, some distance away. Finally, however, he gave in and began building barracks near Zettik.

Assurances Given Kitchener.

SALONIKI, November 23, via Paris, November 24.—From a person who is in a position to be fully informed on the situation, the Associated Press reports that King Constantine, the British secretary of war, that he had never considered disarming or interfering entente allied troops who might take refuge on Greek soil. King Constantine, including several officers, are now interned in Greece.

Greece is ready to accept the entente allies that her only purpose of maintaining troops in Macedonia is the legitimate need to ensure the security of the Balkan peninsula, and to assist in the event that the allies decide to abandon their Balkan expedition, leaving Greek Macedonia at the mercy of the victorious Bulgarians with their army already in the field.

No Demobilization Now.

As the statements of the French and British respecting a serious continuation of the Balkan campaign leave Greece in doubt on this point, it was said, there is no present possibility either of the demobilization or withdrawal of the Greek troops from Saloniki.

But the moment the allied forces operating in this field assume proportions sufficient to guarantee a serious prosecution of the Balkan campaign, rendering Greece's own defense in Macedonia impossible, Greece will not refuse to consider demobilization at least the withdrawal of the Greek troops from Saloniki if their presence is regarded as embarrassing to the movements of the allies. It is likely that a solution of the Greco-British difference will be reached along these lines, it is said.

RIES FOR JUDGE MERRICK.

Funeral Services Held at St. Mary's Church, Upper Marlboro.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STAR.

UPPER MARLBORO, November 24.—Funeral services for Judge George C. Merrick, formerly associate justice, seventh judicial circuit of Maryland, whose death occurred Monday about noon at his home here, were held this morning at St. Mary's Catholic Church. Rev. Father Laughlin officiated, and a large gathering of prominent persons from southern Maryland were present. Interment was made in the cemetery adjoining the church.

The deceased was Frank Merrick, son of Frederick, Calvert county; Anna, nee Pusey, and Walter J. Merrick, of Prince Georges county; James C. Rogers of Hyattsville, Frederick, son of Upper Marlboro and C. C. Merrick, clerk of the Maryland court of appeals. The honorary pallbearers were Judges John P. Briscoe, B. C. Magruder, Charles C. Williams, and the seventh judicial circuit and True-man Cress, Frank M. Duval, Horace Crocker and W. R. Ryan.

Genevieve Sporer, sixteen, an inmate of a Baltimore orphan asylum, who was in the asylum Saturday, died yesterday.

SECRETARY LANSING HAS TAKEN NO OFFICIAL COGNIZANCE OF CHARGES.

MUST BE BROUGHT OUT AT THE TRIAL, HE SAYS

Declares There Is No Evidence to Show Culpability on Part of Diplomat.

Secretary Lansing made it clear today that so far as he was able to judge Capt. Boy-Ed, the German naval attaché, was not guilty of any violation of law in supplying funds for the sending out from American ports of Hamburg-American vessels to provision German warships at sea.

Must Be Proved at Trial.

The Secretary pointed out that the matter could not become a subject for cognizance of the State Department unless it were proved in the cases now on trial in New York that Capt. Boy-Ed had knowledge of the false registration which Hamburg-American line agents are charged with having made, in order to get clearance for their vessels.

State Department officials do not understand that Capt. Boy-Ed is so charged, but that the references to him in the case are only incidental.

Secretary Lansing held that the arrangement to supply belligerent vessels at sea was not a violation of law unless it also were proved that the same was done in violation of the laws of the State Department. It was admitted today, however, as possible that the trial may develop information to reopen the subject so far as the State Department is concerned. It was pointed out officially, however, that the State Department is not for the trial of a diplomatic officer does not require legal proof of any violation of law, but can always act on the general principle of obnoxious activity.

Awaits Other Disclosures.

Secretary Lansing explained that while the State Department had knowledge of the evidence on which the case in New York was being prosecuted, the statements being made by Assistant District Attorney Wood with reference to Capt. Boy-Ed were not made with the approval or disapproval of the State Department. It was made clear that the assistant district attorney was free to make any statements of opinion he chose, but that this did not bind the State Department to any course of action.

State Department officials are watching the case with close interest, however, to see if any new disclosures are made bearing on Capt. Boy-Ed's activities. Secretary Lansing would venture an opinion as to what action the State Department might take with reference to that or other cases in which his name was being mentioned.

Capt. Boy-Ed Immune.

Capt. Boy-Ed, if involved in alleged conspiracy to defraud and deceive the United States by sending German agents from American ports to provision and coal German men-at-war at sea, would be immune from prosecution in the courts of the United States by reason of his diplomatic status. If disclosures indicate objectionable conduct on his part, his continued presence in the United States would be regarded as undesirable and a suggestion to the German embassy to that effect would undoubtedly suffice to effect his recall.

It was recalled that at the time the indictments were returned against the Hamburg-American officials now on trial, the State Department was in possession of the Department of Justice was submitted to the State Department.

The naval attaché's name also has appeared in connection with various other investigations by the government, including the passport frauds in the case of the German ship, the department officials hold that none of the evidence given them has shown him to be guilty of a diplomatic impropriety warranting a request for his recall.

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"We cannot admit that our boys are not as capable of learning, but we must admit that they do not learn. They have too much making time. There is no reason why we should not make our education as thorough and useful for the youth as that in France, or Germany, or England. We have parents who are content to follow the line of least resistance. We do not insist upon their children to have their time far more than foreign children have."

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HUNDREDS OF THANKSGIVING BASKETS READY FOR DISTRIBUTION BY THE CENTRAL UNION MISSION.



SUGGESTS U. S. AID COLONY'S SCHOOLS

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"GEN." COXEY PLANS MORE MONEY IN PLENTY

Expects to Be Next U. S. Senator From Ohio, and Announces His Platform.

JACOB S. COXEY, who as commanding general of the army of the unemployed stormed Washington in 1894 and was arrested for treason on the Capitol grounds grass as the climax to his crusade, announced today that he would be the next United States senator from Ohio. Mr. Coxe is in Washington on private business related to the prosaic pursuit of buying and selling Ohio land, but found time to make his political announcement and to explain the platform on which he would run as an independent candidate to defeat Senator Pomeroy in the coming election.

The primary element in Mr. Coxe's scheme is to wipe out all bankers' credits and to authorize the government to manufacture all the money needed. All that would be necessary would be enough printing presses, just as in the case of postage stamps.

"The government issues postage stamps in quantities to suit the needs of each business, and it can do the same with money," he said. "There is no reason why the government should not issue legal-tender money in exactly that way. Under the present system the government has to borrow the money which it creates and has to pay 4 per cent for its own money."

"That's wrong. I propose that there shall be a government bank, owned and operated by the government, in each state. It shall have all the legal tender of the community and people can borrow money on non-interest bonds, borrow in every community to loan the money on real estate and chattel property at its assessed value at a 2 per cent tax instead of interest."

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